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Hackel, but I think its affinity is clearly with *Trisetum*. Very nearly the same structure of flowers occurs in *T. palustre*.

LEPTOCHLOA LANGLOISII.—Culm smooth, stout, leafy, 3 to 4 ft. high, the radical leaves one-third as long as the culm, loosely sheathing the base of the culm, joints or nodes 7 or 8, the sheaths compressed, striate, loose, rather glaucous, the leaves a foot long, 3 to 4 lines wide, keeled, somewhat scabrous, the upper one sheathing the base of the panicle; panicle racemose, 10–12 inches long, 2 inches wide, loose, erect or nodding above, the simple branches very numerous (100 or more), crowded below, erect-spreading, irregular on the axis, singly or 2–3 together, 2 to 3 inches long, mostly less than half an inch apart, flower-bearing throughout; spikelets 3–4-flowered, sessile and imbricated, about one and a half lines long; outer glumes unequal, membranaceous, ovate-lanceolate, acute, slightly scabrous on the keel, the lower about half a line, the upper about one line long; flowering-glumes little more than one line, lanceolate, acute or short-mucronate, 3-nerved, slightly pubescent on the keel, and ciliate on the marginal nerves below; palea a little shorter, bidentate.

This large and showy species was found in Louisiana by Rev. A. B. Langlois, for whom it is named.

LEPTOCHLOA NEALLEYI.—Culms 2 to 2.5 ft. high, and, with the sheaths, smooth, with about three nodes; leaves 6–10 inches long, 2–3 lines wide, the sheaths loose and striate, the upper one long and sheathing the base of the panicle; panicle 8–10 inches long, narrow, the simple branches about one inch long, in threes or fives, or partly scattered, closely flowered; spikelets small (little more than a line long), 3–5-flowered; outer glumes unequal, ovate, acutish, thick and green on the keel, the lower, half as long; flowering-glumes .5 to .75 line long, 3-nerved, oblong, sparsely pubescent on the nerves, the apex emarginate, obtuse and finely denticulate; palea narrow, as long as the flowering-glume, 2-keeled, finely pubescent on the keels.

Collected in Texas by Mr. G. C. Nealley, for whom it is named. Probably this and the preceding have been collected before, but so far as I know have not previously been named.

A New Cyperus.

By N. L. BRITTON.

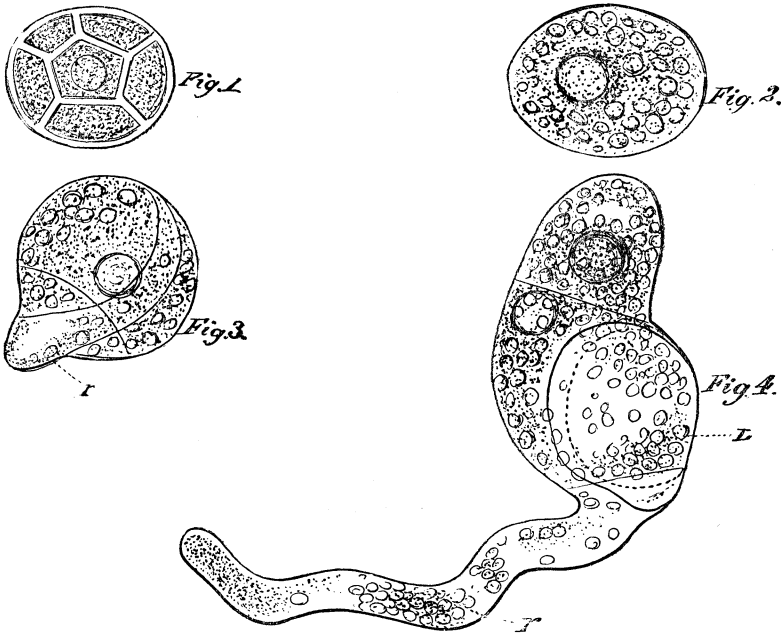
CYPERUS PRINGLEI, n. sp.—Culm upright, about 2 ft. high, sharply triangular. Leaves smooth, except the scabrous margins, 8–12 inches long, 2–3 lines wide. Involucre of 5 or 6 narrow leaves, the longer 6–8 inches in length. Umbel simple or somewhat compound, of 5–6 rays, 2–3 inches long and with several sessile heads. Simple heads one inch long, 2–3 lines wide, involuclate, with setaceous bracts, composed of 20–30, scattered, lanceolate, acute spikelets. In the compound heads the spikelets are more numerous, and the involucels more prominent. Spikelets 1.5–2 lines long, of 3 or 4, acute, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, 9–11-nerved scales, a single one fertile in each, the lowest one persistent on the axis of the head. Spikelets minutely subulate-bracted. Achenium oblong or oblong-obovate, acutely triangular, a line or less in length. Style 3-cleft. Stamens 3. Root hard, bulbous, provided with thick fibres.

Recently received from Mr. C. G. Pringle; collected in August, 1884, in Southern Arizona.

The plant somewhat resembles *C. Californicus*, Watson,* but differs in its narrow leaves, shorter involucre, shorter and non-flexuose, fewer-flowered spikelets.

A Third Coat in the Spores of the Genus *Onoclea*.—The presence of three coats in the spores of *Equisetum* has long been known to botanists, but, as far as I am aware, it is generally supposed that no ferns have more than two.

Having had occasion to repeatedly study the germination of the spores of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*, I was for a long time perplexed by



the appearance of certain lines on the surface of the spore which I could not explain.

For some time these were not noticed in the spore at the commencement of germination, owing to the opaque nature of the contents; but, as the cells became larger and the contents clearer, these lines became very conspicuous.

After repeated sowings of spores, and careful study of the first stages of germination, specimens in the condition of Fig. 3 were found in which the root-hair was apparently developed from the interior of the spore and protruded through the wall. Further investigation showed beyond any doubt that the supposed endospore

* Bot. Cal., ii., 216 (*C. speciosus*, Torr., Mex. Bound. Surv., 226.)